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New-Pork Daily Tribuna

, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, taken of Anonymous Commen No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be esthearte sted by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a pursually for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Tanness," New-York. We connot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Tos. Thruche in Provinence.—Mr. D. Risburg. No. 4 North Main street, Is our agent for the sale of Tos Thruche, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semt-Weekly, and Weekly edition.

### MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or adv friends to consent to any concession or comp. which looks like buying the privilege of taking sion of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menacr as the destruction of the Government deelf, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in 'Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any griceances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of realed rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward.

I one it to myself, I one it to truth, I one it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power-no earthly power-shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall repreach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them.

Maj. Anderson reported to the War Department on Saturday that he was supplied with provisions by his former contractor, and that his force was in good condition.

It is stated, on good authority, that great insubordination exists among the volunteer troops at Pensacola, and that many of them are returning home disgusted.

conciliatory in tone, as, it appears, Gov. Pickens and the State authorities do not desire to bring their force in collision with Fort Sumter.

Letters received in this city from Nicaragua, by the last steamer, announce the murder of the Hon. Joseph L. White of this city, at Realejo, in the early part of January, by a man named Gavett, who shot Mr. W. without the least provocation whatever.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Saturday afternoon, with California dates of the 17th ult. E. R. Burnell, Douglas Democrat, had been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. A decision had been given in the New-Almaden Quickeilver Mines case, giving the mines to the claimants, and rejecting their claim to the adjoining land.

The proposition to send Commissioners to the Virginia Conference, which meets at Washington to-day, was laid over in our State Senate on Saturday, where it will come up for final action this morning. Meanwhile one or two of the Democratic Commissioners named in it have already gone to the Conference to represent the late Democratic State Convention. If the State should now appoint them also, they will be able to figure there in a double capacity.

The Illinois Legislature, on Saturday, out of respect for Virginia, requested the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to the Washington Convention, but resolved, at the same time, that it should not be regarded as an expression of opinion on the part of that State that any " amendment of the Federal Constitution is re "quisite to afford to the people of the slavehold-" ing States adequate guaranties for the security " of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of " settlement of our difficulties proposed by the "State of Virginia."

TO NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS. The annual town meetings occur in many of the counties of our State in the course of the present month. Let it be your duty to prove by your votes in these local elections that the Republican faith is even stronger among you than it was in November! Prove that while in the large cities weakness may have seized upon the hearts of some of the commercial class, in the country, among the healthy and intelligent rural population cowardly doubt and dismay are still strangers! Prove that you yet hold fast to the rock of principle-that you have no new compromise to offer to traitors who have broken every old compact, and that come what may you will stand firm for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws!

But to this end there must be no delay, no neglect, no indifference. Republicans of New-York! be up and dolog!

OUR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, held at Albany on Saturday evening, nominated the Hon. Ira Harris of that city to succeed Gov. Seward in the Senate of the United States. Judge Harris was nominated on the tenth ballet. His chief competitors were Mr. William M. Evarts and Mr. Horace Greeley. The election takes place to-morrow. As the Republicans have a majority in both branches, Judge Harris will of course be elected. He is a man of marked ability, took a leading part in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, is distinguished as a lawyer, and from July, 1847, to January, 1860, occupied a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the IVth Circuit. For a man who has been so long engaged in judicial labors, he is remarkably well versed in political affairs. He is a thorough Republican, has many warm friends throughout the State, and his election to this important post will be gratifying to the great body of the party. He is a man of graceful presence, is a ready and easy speaker, and will no doubt take a leading part in the deliberations of the Senate. Upon the vital issues which now divide the country, we do not question that his course will fully justify the confidence reposed in him by his great constituency. He was a Whig of rather radical tendencies, an admirer of John Quincy Adams; and though his judicial functions long withheld him from the political arena, he is a firm and uncompromising friend of the principles which triumphed in the recent Presidential contest.

### THE END OF COTTON.

Our Southern cotton lords are prope to think and boast-that, in all the wide world, none but themselves can grow cotton. Some of them may have grown rich by the patriarchal institution, but all have become intolerably insolent. The world is not the dependent pauper on their fibrous bounty that they suppose it to be. They forget that cotton-growing once had a beginning, even with them; that it was feeble and unpromising; and that to the inventive skill of a Northern mind all the commercial importance it ever had may be traced. Even in its present day of commercial ascendancy, Northern workshops supply the machinery which saves it from perishing in the fields whereon it is grown. All the great staples of the world have risen from beginnings equally feeble, into levers powerful enough to lift up nations to permanent opulence. Only fifty years ago, the first eargo of coffee was exported from Brazil, yet that country now supplies two-thirds of all the coffee consumed by the world. Previous to the revolution in St. Domingo, that island exported 77,000,000 pounds of coffee per annum. Europe was almost wholly dependent on that little spot for its constantly increasing consumption, just as it is on us for cotton now. The revolution of 1792 nearly destroyed the coffee culture in St. Domingo, and transplanted it to other regions, Brazil among the number. In 1808 the whole Brazilian crop was only 30,000 bags; but in 1854 the export to the United States alone was 117,000,000 pounds. It is now so thoroughly domesticated in Brazil as to be the pivot on which the whole exchanges of the country turn. Cotton has never accomplished more ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, for us than coffee has done for Brazil; yet its great stimulant, the cotton gin, was invented nearly twenty years before the latter country entered systematically on the coffee culture. With this long start in the race, coffee has still overtaken cotton. The great fact must be apparent that the moment the commercial world discovered its supply of coffee was in danger of permanent insignificance. Commercial history is full of similar transmu-

Cel. Hayne submitted his communication to the tations. Rice is not more indigenous to this seeds brought from Madagascar toward the close of the 17th century. It was seen discovered that the marshy ground of that colony produced an article vastly superior to any grown in India. Its cultivation extended so rapidly, that in 1724 the export was 18,000 tierces. This immediately displaced an equal quantity in foreign markets. In time, as cultivation extended from one colony to another, the whole British supply was drawn from America, and India was measurably driven from the European markets. From the handful of Madagascar seeds, the rice culture has expanded into the collossal staple of thirteen Slave States. In 1850, the production was 215,000,000 pounds, of which South Carolina alone produced 75 per cent, and the export that year was valued at \$2,631,000. When St. Domingo revolted, that island produced large quantities of indigo, and competed with British India in supplying Europe. But the revolution stopped its culture; India fell heir to the whole trade, and retains it to this day. It was also superceded in Brazil by coffee. The introduction of rice into South Carolina drove indigo out of that colony also, though the article there produced was known in Europe as superior to all others, so much so, as to sell for double price. Here are three prime staples of commerce, every one of which has changed the place of its production, sometimes impoverishing one country by its loss, and sometimes enriching others by its adoption. While speaking of these changes, we may inquire what is to be the fate of American sugar? In 1837 this country produced 65,000,000 pounds, but the production now must be near 500,000,000. If revolution destroyed the vast coffee culture of Hayti, what better luck will it bring to sugar in Louisiana? In 1858 and 1859 she received \$29,000,000 for her sugar crops. How much of

this would revolution leave! It thus appears that great national staples are not always permanent fixtures. They rise and fall from both political and elimatic causes. Coffee at one time rose in England to 37 cents a pound, because the Haytian revolution had decreased the usual supply. All the world of commerce set itself to extend the cultivation, and soon restored the equilibrium of price. Let Europe be again alarmed by the high price of any other, staple, and she will promptly apply the same remedy. There is no such thing as an immovable monopoly of any commercial product. Let it once begin to tyrannise, and the beginning of the end is at hand. Apply these facts and principles to cotton, and how stands the case! Our cotton region is convulsed with revolution, and the price is going up. England, France, and Germany, the great consumers, have taken the alarm. They see the revolution and feel the advance. They all under-

workmen, and insists that the nation shall be freed from its pitiable dependence on us. The

Loudon Daily News says: We must lose no time in promoting the growth of We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Associa-tion, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want, within our own independencies or elsewhere. The case is in our own hands. Australia or India could give us all we want; but not without some pains on our own part.
must take what we can get from America while ; paring our cwn crops; but we must be ready to dis-pense with any amount of American cotton which cau-not be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and The Saturday Review says that

"With opportunities at least equal to our dangers— with the whole tropical world open to our influence, and the most populous of tropical countries under our scepter—it will be national suicide if we do not strain

every nerve to emancipate curselves from moral servi-tude to a community of slave-owners." The French Press has also taken the alarm, and calls upon the nation to emancipate itself from dependence on American cotton. In England, "no cotton" is synonimous with revolution, just as "no bread" is equally portentous in

Can Europe do as she desires to? In the end she undoubtedly will. The astounding delusion has obtained currency that this country only could supply the world with cotton. Hayti might have presumed as much of her coffee. But the fallacy is now exploded. The world has waked from its infatuation. The earth has millions of acres of cotton land superior to ours, crowded with idle laborers waiting for some one to employ them. Europe is now determined to set them to work. In Central America cotton everywhere abounds. China produces six times as much as all our Slave States, and could readily produce more. France and England knew this when they were marching on Pekin for a treaty which would open free egress to this vast emporium of cotton. The nations have long been bent on achieving independence of American Slavery. Its nabobs will find in a few years that in grasping at the shadow they have lost the substance. Europe will not be foiled in this tremendous effort, but will throw into the contest her utmost blood and treasure. If rebellion at home does not utterly destroy the Cotton States, twenty years more of European perseverance unquestionably will.

### THE NATIONAL OBSERVER.

Licut, Maury, a rather famous person for deepsea explorations, great circle sailing, and an impracticable scheme for rebuilding Southern commerce, being affected with the position of American affairs, takes his pen and writes a letter to one Gen. W. G. Harding of Tennessee, which letter was published on separate days in a Nashville paper, the document being too heavy for any single issue. What appears to be the first half of the epistle has fallen under our observation; the peroration has not turned up, and the failure of a mail, usually a misfortune, is in this case a grateful relief.

The Lieutenant dates his letter at the National Observatory, and is evidently tickled with the metaphorical idea suggested; but the reader cannot help thinking that the day was lowering. and that the clouds hung very heavily around the place. In the outset he touchingly alludes to the story of Ruth, which he kindly informs his correspondent is in the Bible, and says that if Tennessee finds herself in trouble, he will be Ruth, and that State shall be his Naomi. He then proceeds to complain that the people are so fond of reading "sensation paragraphs" that they cannot be induced to appreciate anything else, from which we are led to infer that the Lieutenant has observed a popular disinclination to peruse his literary performances; but as Geo. permanent interruption, new fields of cultivation | Harding is a "coel-headed and quiet man," he were immediately resorted to, and with so much thinks it will be safe to exercise his pen on him. success as to degrade the original field into He accordingly bursts forth with the mildly jecose question, "What's the matter!" This he answers by saying that "politicians, in their "longing after power, have drawn a geograph-President on Saturday. It is quite pacific and country than coffee is to Brazil. In that coun-

That's what's the matter!" Going on to look a little more closely into the ubject, he declares that the trouble appears to be made by the Personal Liberty bills and Slavery in the Territories. But if these exciting causes were removed, he asks, would the country be healed? And he replies with an italicised No! Then very unnecessarily begging his correspondent not to be startled, he says that the question with the South is one of empire, and at once falls back upon the Creation and the Deluge to show that the desire for empire is universal. But the South cannot have the empire they want, because, so the Lieutenant seems to think, though he is even unusually foggy just here, all the new States are to choose between Slavery and Freedom, and they will choose the latter. Now, he says, suppose Senator Rice's proposition be adopted, and the Territories be divided into two great States, one Slave and one Free, still the North would have control of Congress, and the consc-

quence still be sectionalism. The great question then follows: What shall be done to save the Union! And it is here that the chief of the Observatory comes out very strong. He proposes four methods of "restoring "the lost balances;" he says there are five, but he must have counted one twice. The first is to have "a dual Executive." The second proposes a division of the Senate into sections, a concurrent vote of both being required to make anything a law. The third will make the protest of two-thirds of the Northern or of the Southern Senators defeat any bill-the advantage of this being that all things would directly be at a dead lock, and legislation would be as hopeless as the attempt of a man to lift himself by his bootstraps. The fourth plan proposes that the Slave States be increased in number by cutting Florida into two, while the number of Free States will be reduced by rolling two or three of the New-England States into one. Even the Professor sees that this might meet with a trifling opposition from Vermont and New-Hampshire; but he very quietly removes such objection by saying that amputation must be [cheerfully submitted to in order to save life. The letter there rombles into a painfully confusing sentence about "lost balances," "deranged Federal machinery," "insufficiency of counterpoises"-in the midst of which the compositors, or the form, or the editor's powers of endurance, broke down, and the lesson for the day was hastily brought to an end with "Concluded to-morrow."

One of the annoying and tedious incidents of the present national difficulty is this: That an army of tipkers are sending out their business cards with garrulous offers to mend the broken Confederacy, so that it shall be better than new; and since each tinker has a "connection." stand the teachings of history. The London more or less extensive, and all his customers. Times utlers its fears of dear cotton and idla firmly believe in his infallible skill, the minds of

great numbers of people are kept in a perpetual and hopeless muddle, and their attention is diverted from the real progress of events. Which is precisely what the Southern traitors wish. Though Lient. Maury's epistle is wearisome beyoud most similar efforts, it yet adds another piece of evidence to the mass, already great, which proves this: that no concession the North, by the most craven humiliation, can make, will come near being satisfactory to the South. The latter do not wish concessions, will not have them; and in searching for the good said to be in everything, we are willing to give the Washington Professor credit for a suggestion he did not intend to make.

### A SOUTHERN DIABIST.

Who would not, if he could, read history in perpetual diaries, and so have done forever with philosophic historians and historic philosophers Who will not join with us in the regret that Noah kept no log ! Who does not prefer Pepys to Clarendon or Hume? Who can assure us that Walter Scott's journal will not be read long after his romances in prose and verse bave been forgotten? Who would barter Byron's memoranda smirched and hasty, for a dozen Childe Harolds and a regiment of Laras, and who would not buy back from the ashes to which mistaken friendship consigned them, those Memoirs burned by Tommy Moore, which would have been cheaply saved to English Literature by the destruction of all the peer's poetry. And who will not be enchanted to learn, that amidst the roar of revolution, the din of disunion, and the noise of nullification, an ingenious gentleman of Columbia, S. C., is keeping a journal and printing it by bits in The Yorkville Enquirer, thus-to use his own noble language "attempting to sketch the rapidlychanging features of the times as they vary " under the influence of events whirling into ' notice so telegraphically." Better writing than this we have never read; and if the gentleman goes on at this rate, we know well enough who will be the Xenophon of the War.

The business at Columbia, as we gather from this journal, is principally campanological. They have a new bell in that city, and they ring it continually. On Tuesday, 8th ult., they rang it for the secession of Florida. On Thursday, 10th inst., they rang it for the secession of Mississippi. On Friday, 11th ult., they rang it for the secession of Alabama. On Sunday, the 13th tilt., they do not appear to have troubled the bell-rope at all. Upon the 9th ult., having heard of the flight of the Star of the West, the diarist exclaims: "This intelligence did not surprise us, "We were already looking the reality of war in that face." Were they! And did they relish the p tospect? Smoking cities, blockaded ports, famist ed wives, starving children, insurgent negroes- -did they like the picture! Like it How can anybody be so simple as to put the question ! Like it ! We tell you that they pine and pant to be persecuted! they prefer to be wounded ! they will be much obliged to the gentlemen who may shoot them! wounds will be welcome; gore will be glorious; houselessness sweeter this in hospitality. "A long and bloody war" loor us up before the rolling eye of the editor of T. le Yorkeille (S. C.) Enquirer as the sunrise of the millennium. An ounce of lead in his claviel e would, we fancy, materially miti-

gate his ardor t It was upon : Saturday, Jan. 12, while "hundreds were et geged in training with pistel and rifle," the a Hernoon, as we are told, being " vocal with the music of preparation," that the diarist made the following entry: "If it were conceivable that all our men be killed, South Carolina need not despair-her women can defend her! " The imagination is thus instantly carried back to the old Amazonian regiments-to the petticoated squ adrons of the King of Dahomey, to Bondicea and J. ian of Arc, to sundry lecturers try only a single tree was growing in 1771. The a derangement of the Federal machinery, of men. It is rather a drawback to find that the Lady Lancers, the Amazonian Artalery, the Female Fusileers, the Sweet Samers, the Maiden Miners, the Pretty Pi vncers, the Side-Saddle Cavalcy, will not be wasted until "all our men are killed." Not being a woman, and still less's she soldier, we cannot undertake to speak with absolute accuracy; but we should be a little dubious about the female fighting after the quietus of all the men. How will Mrs. Col. Cotton be able to lead the Heavy Mothers to the charge, when her dear departed no longer animates her by his martial smile? How will Arabeita of the Light Artillery deport herself at the guns, when Augustus sleeps in a soldier's grave! Who believes that the Maid of Saragossa would have rammed the great cannon with such astonishing virulence, if there

had been no gallant gentlemen looking on ! To return to our Diary. On Monday, 14th ilt., we find the following discouraging entry:

" to The war does not progress." -As the heart panteth after the water-brooks, and as the thirsty soul panfeth after the whisky barrel, so does this man of memoranda pant for blood. Monday the Fourteenth was a Blue Monday indeed. Nothing to ring the bells for; no excuse for taking exten drinks; even the smallpox subsiding-how monetonous in Columbia must that day have been! Something of the solitary sensations of Robinson Crusoe must have come over our jotting gentleman, for here his diary comes to a dead stop. He ceases suddenly to chronicle "the rapidly changing features of the times in Columbia;" and begins to abuse Mr. Buchanan as "a poor old man." This we cannot but regard as a gratuitous insult. Poor, Mr. Buchanan is not. Old he may be, but we are willing to wager dollars against dimes that the President is not half so old as he appears to be. The mistake is a natural one. Good guessers familiar with his proclamations and messages, and computing his years from his drivel, would undoubtedly think him somewhat older than Old Parr: but we have good reason for believing that he is very little if at all past one hundred. At any rate, however, he is old enough to be spared the insults of those whom he has served well if not wisely: whereas he seems to be rather worse off than Shylock was on the Rialto. Southern gentlemen must spit, we know, but why make poor Old Mr. Buchanan a salivary target ! Southrn gentlemen must swear, we know; but why call him a liar and a dog ! 'Tis inexpressibly shameful! If we were Mr. Buchanan, we would turn anchorite; we would retire to some secluded cave, and there, over a moderate allowance of

the choicest wheat whisky, would we strictly

meditate the thanklessness of man. What more,

we beg leave to ask in behalf of an injured old

a Ford Functionary has given up reputation. self-approval, a respectable place in history, a reelection, sound sleep, a good appetite? What more would they have! Do they want their servant, just sinking into the gaping grave, to close his chequered existence by committing a great many enormous perjuries? Will they not be fond of him unless he will forswear himself? Will they keep no faith with this too confiding ally? He has loved them to doting, and what is his reward? Poor, old man!

Senator Seward, in his speech of Thursday last, declares his readiness to renounce Republican principles for the sake of the Union. In this readiness the Senator differs totally from the almost incomparable majority of the Republican party, and from the President elect. They regard these principles as sacred. They will not forswear them at the bidding of a world of seceding and treasonable slaveholders. They see no necessity to choose between them; but if such a choice must be made, they prefer their principles to fifty Unions.

The only perfectly sane and patrictic man who spoke in the Democratic Convention at Albany last week, was Judge Clinton of Buffalo. The Convention, however, warmly disapproved of what he said. Its consistency was thus perfectly main-

# THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Disputches to Th

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1861. THE COMPROMISES,

The Compromise-self-constituted Congress meets te-morrow at Willard's Dancing Hall, John Tyler, of immortal memory, will be President. There are few or no Republicans in it, and those whom it numbers are likely to be early ashamed of their business, and retire, A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Notwithstanding the compromising aspect of things, there is likely to be a decided Republican demonstration here before many days. There would have been a very emphatic expression of opinion by Republican Senators on the day of Mr. Seward's speech on the New-York petition, but for the fact that Mr. Mason was awarded the floor instead of Mr. Fessenden. It cannot be long postponed. Gov. Chase arrived this morning. He is explicit against the compro-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1861. THE NEW-ORLEANS MINT.

Great indignation is felt at the seizure and robbery of the Mint in New Orleans by the Secessionists. Gen. Dix gave the Adams Express an order ten days ago to draw \$350,000 of \$389,000 of silver bullion and coin in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer. That officer feigned some excuse for delay, when the Express agent proposed to take part of it at once, as the whole amount weighed nine tuns, and would require five or six days for transportation. This suggestion was declined, and on Friday he was informed that the State authorities had appropriated the Mint and money. Gen. Dix telegraphed to the Sub-Treasurer yesterday, after receiving this infeligence, to have it verified officially. There is no doubt of collusion between Federal and State officers, and the robbery is believed to have been advised from here.

## THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

An agent from the Treasury Department was recently dispatched to Mobile and New-Orleans with instructions to save the two Revenue cutters at those points, if possible. The Lewis Cass was at Mobile, and he probably reached there too late, as she is reported to have been taken. The Robert Mc Clottend, the finest cutter in the service, was near New-Orleans when the agent started. As no confidence was placed in her first Mentenant to assume command, and if the captain resisted to arrest him for mutiny. If the agent reached his destination in time to communicate with the cutter, she is probably saved to the Government, otherwise she has doubtless been betrayed, after the example at Charleston.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR. There is a strong disposition to repeat the duty on sugar, which gives twenty-four per cent protection to a State in open rebellion against the Government. The \$7,000,000 revenue from that source can be raised by a loan, if necessary, for a year or two, until Louisiana returns to her allegiance. When this item was before the Special Tariff Committee of the Senate, Messrs. Hunter and Gwis, who had not attended any of the meetngs, were brought in by Mr. Bigler and voted to retain the protection, though both are freetraders. The conspirators are for making the most out of the government they are plotting to overthrow. This duty must be repealed.

COL. HAYNE'S COMMUNICATION. Col. Havne made his formal communication to the President yesterday. So far from demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter as the ultimatum, the tone is quite pacific and conciliatory. Gov. Pickens and the State authorities do not desire a collision, and have exerted their influence to prevent it. The outside pressure is for fight, but this recklessness has been restrained by those who know that it would involve a large loss of life without accomplishing the object. Fort Sumter cannot be taken with the force and appliances now before it.

FORT SUMTER.

Major Anderson informed the War Department yesterday that his former contractor for provisions was again supplying the garrison, and his force was in good condition, and abundantly furnished under this arrangement. INSUBORDINATION AMONG THE REBELS.

An officer of the pavy, just from Pensocola, states that great insubordination exists among the

volunteer troops, and some of them were dispersing and returning home disgusted. He heard a private in one company denounce his commander as a coward, and worse. Fort Pickens was constructed under the supervision of Major Chase, who new commands the insurgents. He knows its strength, which may explain the indisposition to attack it. THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

A large number of Commissioners to the peace

Congress have arrived, and principally from the border States. They are about as harmonious in opinion as their Representatives in Congress. theirs—corpus, unmentionables and all? Do they know a friend when they have one! For them Three members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, Messrs.

ainst the Doughfaces selected by the majority. Gov. Chase is on the ground.

TI. TE PROTECTION OF THE CAPITAL. Another company of flying artillery reached here this morning, much to the discomfort of the conspirators, who wald like to seize the capital and public departments a ithout opposition, and have the advantage of that possession to give

them prestige in seeking recognition abroad. Dis-

appointment makes them max mant.

Jacob Thompson testified before the Special Committee that various plans of the Secess onists had been discussed in his presence, and sometimes at his house, by leading men, and others . less prominence, which contemplated, first, the seizure of this capital; second, means to prevent the counting of the Presidential votes, and third, resistance to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. He stated that he regarded these propositions as foolish and criminal, and believed they had latterly been abandoned, and all efforts concentrated upon separate State action, which he justified and approved. His policy would lead to the same results, by different means, because, if Virginia and Maryland can be coerced into disunion, the design is to reclaim Washington as p part of the territory of the latter.

Gen. Scott dined with the President resterday, which is a sufficient answer to the rumore of their disagreement.

Mr. Buchanan has finally given the entire control of the protection of this city to the War Department, and no longer supervises the orders as heretofore. Mr. Holt and Gen. Scott have the best understanding, and perfect security and peace are now guarantied.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Several Republican Senators have been ap proached to know if they would confirm Judge Black, should be be nominated for the Supreme Court. Mr. Bigler did not get much encouragement. When Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, he had a vacance on that Bench kept open four months for his own accommodation by the Democratic majority in the Scnate. We propose to suspend it for thirty days,

CONSUL TO LIVERPOOL. Geo. McHenry of Philadelphia has been nomi-

nated Consul to Liverpool.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Messrs. Skinner and Childs, the two Chief

Clerks of the Bureaus, will act as First and Second Assistants of the Postmaster-General, in consequence of Mr. King's promotion to the head of the Department.

VIRGINIA. Much doubt is expressed concerning the Vir-

ginia election to-morrow; but the belief is the Secessionists will carry it, as both parties demand impossible terms. There is little difference, except in name, between them.

To The Associated Press. Washington, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

The joint resolution which passed the House this orning provides for a relinquishment to Iowa of all titles to lands heretofore erroneously certified under the Desmoines Improvement act. Col. Lander, whose superintendency of the Overland

Wagon Road was so satisfactory to the Government, Wagen Rose was has resigned that office.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1861.

Washington, Ohio, Pen.

The Commissioners from New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Indiana, have arrived here, and to-night are interchanging views.

An additional body of Federal troops has arrived, and this morning's train brought artiflery, arms, and

monditions of war. An effort will be made by a member of the Committee of Five, to report a joint resolution providing for a coll of a National Convention for the adjustment of

existing difficulties.

The official copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Sesion has been received, and the delegation from that the in Congress, with the exception of Mr. Boulig-, will probably withdraw from further delibera-te in Congress to-morrow. He is the only one from tions in Congress to-morrow. He is the only one from the second States who has taken part in the proceed. ogs since the several ordinances of Secession

The names of all the members of the House from the second States continue to be called Jostona R. Giddings is among the latest arrivals

Governor Hicks of Maryland will be before the Select Committee to-morrow as a witness the alleged conspiracy to seize Washington.

#### Movements of Mr. Lincoln. CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1861.

The Springfield correspondent of The Chicago Tribne says that Mr. Lincoln returned here yesterday, and had a reception on Thursday evening at the Court-House in Charleston. Being pressed to make a speech, he declined in any way to indicate his future policy, but expressed great gratification at the hearty manimity with which all parties had come forward to welcome him. On his return he met a committee of citizens of Cincinnati, who came to tender him the hospitalities of that city on his way to Washington. They returned yesterday, bearing the letter of Mr. Lincoln accepting the invitation.

#### The Case of the Fugitive Anderson. Tonosto, Feb. 2, 1861,

The English writ of habeas corpus, in the case of the fugitive Anderson, arrived in town yesterday. The Chief Justice of the Common Plens here has also is sued a writ of habeas corpus. As the prisoner is in the Brantford jail the result remains to be seen. Both the bench and bar are unanimous in the opinion that the Chief Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending a writ to be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Canada.

### The Kentucky Legislature. Louisville, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

The Kentucky Legislature, in the Senate, passed-by vote of 25 to 12-Mr. Fisk's resolutions appealing to Southerners to stop the progress of revolution, and pro-testing against Federal coercion; and resolving that when the Legislature adjourns on the 4th of Febmary, it be to the 24th of April, to hear the tesponses of her sister States to her application to Congress to call a National Convention.

# Illinois Legislature.

Curcage, Saturday, Feb. 2, 186h.
The Illinois Senate Committee on Federal Relations
yesterday reported that with the carnest desire for the
return of harmony among all our sister States, and our
of respect for the Commonwealth of Virginia, thatlorfeture of harmony among all our asser states, has dorof respect for the Commonwealth of Virginia, that forernor be requested to appoint ave Commissioners to
attend the Convention at Washington on the 4th inst.
The second resolution says that the appointment of a
Commissioner by the State of Illinois in respects to
the invitation of the State of Illinois in respects to
the invitation of the State of Illinois in respects to
the invitation of the State of Illinois in respects
some of opinion on the part of this State that any
amendment to the Federal Constitution in requisite to
secure the people of the Stavehelding States dequate
gunnanties for the security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our deficilities preposed by the State of Virginia, but as an expression of
our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia,
in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy, in the spirit in which the Constitution was
originally formed, and consistent with its principles.

The third resolves that the appropriate and cooxidational method of considering and acting upon the
grievances complained of by our sister States would be
by the call of a Convention for the an endment of the
Constitution, in the manner contemp, and by the fifth
article of that instrument.

article of that instrument.
The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 16-